themselves be as nothing."* But then, in order to the exercise o this their capacity, there is need of an adjustment: and in orde to its beneficial exercise, there is required a beneficial arrange ment, made, we believe, by the same Being who imparted t< them the capacity itself.

It follows that all causes, so far as they are material, must b complex. An effect cannot be the result of a single substance o a single property, but of two or more substances with their prc perties, and these in a relation to each other admitting of the! mutual action. It follows, that in all inquiry into causes, w should seek for the properties of two bodies at the least, an a condition or conditions enabling them to act. We say in loose way that the beams of the sun are the cause of the coloto ing of the leaves of plants; but the true cause is a eomple one, embracing not only the beams with their properties, but th chlorophyll and juices of the leaves with their properties, Th sunbeams alone would not produce the effects—there must I the concurrence of the chlorophyll, (when the leaf is green ;) an it is when the two meet that the leaves are made to take tli lively hue of summer, this hue varying with the variation of ii concurrent causes, (coricause,) being different in plants under tl: sliade from what it is in plants in the sunshine, and differing by reason of the difference of composition, in every diiferei species of plant. We are accustomed to speak of a frosty nig] as having nipped the plant found dead in our garden; but sure! the vital properties of the plant are as essential agents as tl frost in the series of effects produced. A ball in motion strilu a ball at rest and sets it in motion; the cause here is to 1 sought, not merely in the first ball—the ball in motion, In likewise in the property or susceptibility of the second ball—tl ball at rest; and as the cause is complex,

so the effect is COD
plex also, and comprises riot merely the
ball once at rest !>i
now in motion, but the ball in motion
now slackened or stavc
in its movement. We commonly say, and
the language IH corre
enough for common use, that air acting
on iron produces rus
but when we spread out the whole
phenomenon, we find that tl
cause, properly speaking, lies in the air
and iron in a particul
relation, and that the effect also
embraces both the air and tl
iron—the air having had a portion of its
oxygen, and the Iron
* Brown on Cauac and Effect, P. i. § 5, p. 105,
8d c-d.